THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER, PUBLISHED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY,

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE BAULTERM F. & THOMAS RITCHIE, JR.

TERMS OF ABULT AND SEMI-WEEKLY. THE DAILY ENDINGER OF ABULT AND SEMI-WEEKLY. The Daily Paper, seven dollars per annum and at the rate of eight glars if taken for a shorter period than one year. For the Semi-reckly, five dollars per annum and three dollars for ix months, payble in advance, to be paid in the office, or remitted by mail, post paid; it is dollars per annum at the end of the year.

The All dues to this office may be remitted per mail, in good and available Bank notes, at the risk of the Editors, the postage of all letters being paid by the verifiers. The postage of a single letter is scarcing of any account to the writer. It is the accumulation of postage, in an extensive business, which operates as a serious tax upon Editors.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

IN THE DAILY ENQUIRER:—For fifteen lines or loss, first insertion, fifty cents, and every succeeding insertion, twenty-five cents—if inserted once a week, twice a week, or three times a week, thirty-seven and a half cents.

half cents. SEMI-WEEKLY -For fifteen lines, or less, first inserti

IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY—For fifteen lines, or less, first insertion to cents, for each continuance 50 cents.

Orders from a distance must be accompanied with the advance pay, or satisfactory references, to insure execution.

ID—All Oblituaries and Marriages from the country, whenever the satisfactory references, to insure execution.

ED—All Oblituaries and Marriages from the country, whenever the satisfaction of the Postmaster in the neighborhood, or they will in no sake published. Every measure, that has been taken to prevent institutions and quitzes, has proved heretofore unavailing. We must, insure that a case, upon the communications being certified in the latter.

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1849. HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Harwood, of the Methodist Church. Mr. FERGUSON from the committee for Courts of Jusice, reported the following bills: A bill allowing Aaron Howard, a free man of color, to remain in the Common-

Howard, a life man of color, to remain in the Common-wealth; A bill divorcing Huldah Heiskell from her husband perhiand S. Heiskell; A bill divorcing Ruth Lester from her husband John Lester. The same committee were discharg-ation the further consideration of the petition of Nicholas Cleary, for authority to sell a slave,
Mr. LAYNE from the committee on Claims, reported a
fill for the relief of John Arnold; and a bill concerning John

Passeaugh of Alexandria. Mr. GEORGE from the committee on Roads, &c., repor Mr. GEORGE from the committee on Roads, &c., repor-sisting following bills: A bill to revive the act passed Feb. 3, 1340, incorporating the Princess Anne and Kempsville Cmal Companies; A bill to amend the act to incorporate the Weston and Lewisport Turnpike Company; A bill to incor-prate the Clarksburg and New Martinsville Turnpike Com-jusy; A bill to permit the Rich Patch Turnpike Company to cainish the width of their road; A bill to incorporate the minish the width of their road; A bill to incorporate the west Millford and New Salem Turnpike Company; A bill to corporate the Guyandotte and Charleston Railroad Company; A bill in felation to the Richmond and Petersburg failroad; A bill to construct a State road from Franklin in Pendleton, to Monterey in Highland: A bill to McAdamize me Road from Morgantown to the Pennsylvania line.

On motion of Mr. LAYNE, Mr. TEBBS was added to the Compaities on Roads &c.

Committee on Roads, &c.

The resolution offered by Mr. HUME yesterday to pay Mr. Horner mileage and per diem, was taken up on motion of Mr. COOK of R.

Mr. FERGUSON did not think that the House of Delevices of the cook of

Mr. FERGUSON did not think that the House of Detegates had any constitutional right to appropriate money by a resolution. He therefore moved a resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, paying Mr. Horner mileage and per diem. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

BILLS PASSED.

A bill to amend the several acts incorporating the Wheeling and Bellmont Bridge Company—passed.

A bill to authorize the County Court of Eessex, to sell a pation of the public lot in Tappahannock, and for other pur-

portion of the public lot in Tappahannock, and for other pur-

On motion of Mr. HILL—Resolved, That the Committee on Propositions, &c., enquire into the expediency of so changing the county line of Fayette as to include the farm of James Montgomery, part of which now lies in said county and part in Kanawha county.

On motion of Mr. WORTHINGTON—Resolved, That the Committee on Roads enquire into the expediency of amending the act, passed March 24, 1848, entitled an act to incorpolic Millwood and Berryville Turnpike Company so as to extend the time in which said company may organize and in

other respects, and for other purposes.
On motion of Mr. NEAL—Resolved, That the Committee on Schools enquire, 1st, into the expediency of applying the annual appropriation of \$15,000, made to the University of digent children in each and every county of the Common-wealth; 2nd, into the expediency of laying off the several counties, corporate towns and cities into school districts of convenient size that the children may daily attend school therein, and of dividing the school fund among the seyeal districts, according to the proportion that the number of indigent children in each district bears to the whole number in the State; 3d, into the expediency of providing that the citizens of each district may, if the school fund shall be insufficient to educate the indigens shildren therein, levy a

has medicine to educate the indigent children therein, levy a fax sufficient for that purpose, and that they may, by voluntary contributions, add to this fund raise a sum sufficient to establish a public school or schools in each district.

On motion of Mr. COOK of G.—Resolved, That the Committee on Schools, &c., enquire into the expediency of re funding to the School Commissioners of Greenville county, the sum of \$1,190 99, the same being the school quotas for-feited to the Literary fund by the said county, under the 5th

section of the act of 6th February, 1835.
On motion of Mr. BOYD—Resolved, That the Cor tee on Schools, &c., enquire into the expediency of passing a law incorporating a Male and Female Academy in Wythe-

On motion of Mr. FORBES-Resolved, That the Committee on Finance enquire into the expediency of refunding to John Morris, Sheriff of Buckingham, the sum of \$18 75 being the amount of insolvent militia fines, for which he failed to receive a credit in a settlement with the Auditor.

On motion of Mr. TOMLIN—Resolved, That the 14th to call a member to the chair, to preside not exceeding three

mittee on Roads, &c., enquire into the expediency of selling the Toll-houses and lots thereto attached, belonging to the Tye River and Blue Ridge Turnpike Company. By Mr. WARMAN: Remonstrance of citizens of Monongalia against the petition of certain citizens praying to be annexed to Marion county, also a petition for an incorporation of a joint stock company to construct a bridge across the Monongahela river at Morgantown. By Mr. COOK of R.:

Mononganeta tyer at Mogantown, By Mr. GOOM of R.: if chizens of Montgoniery and Roanoke for the establish-ment of a Branch Bank at Blacksburg. By Mr. WORTH-INGTON: Of Mrs. 4. H. Reard, for a divorce from her hus-land John H. Beard, By Mr. BEIRNE: Of citizens of Giles county, for the establishment of a Branch Bank of one of the Virginia Banks at the town of Blacksburg,
On motion of Mr. FORBES—The House adjourned.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1849.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Prayer by the Rev. Philip Courtney of the Methodist Church.

Ar GEORGE from the Committee on Roads, &c., presented the following bills:

School declaring Simpson's Creek a publication of the control of the co

A bill to repeal the act declaring Simpson's Creek a publi-highway: A bill to authorize the President and Directors of the Rappahannock Company to increase their capital stock and for other purposes: and A bill to incorporate the Prince-ion and Red Sulphur Turnpike Company: and A report against the expediency of incorporating a company to construct a rail road from the Pennsylvania line to the Ohio

A bill to authorize a change in part of the Price's Turnpike and Cumberland Gap road: A bill to authorize Oliver Nay to construct a dam across Buffalo Creek in Marion county.

onstruct a dam across Buffalo Creek in Marion county.

Basolutions.

On motion of Mr. LACY, leave was given to bring in a bill, authorizing Absolom Barned to construct a wharf on his land on James River.

Mr. LACY subsequently reported a bill to that effect.

On motion of Mr. CARROLL—Directing the Treasurer of the Commonwealth to receive of the Sheriffs of the South Western counties, the same kind of money that he does of the Sheriffs of the North Western counties, in payment of their portion of the public revenue.

By Mr. WORTHINGTON—To amend the act passed March 22d, 1847, entitled an act to incorporate the Rappa-

March 22d, 1847, entitled an act to incorporate the Rappa-hannock steamboat company, and the Shenandoah steamboat company, so as to authorize the latter company to organize when 43000 shall be subscribed by persons solvent and able to pay; or when that sum is actually paid and in other respects as may be deemed proper.

By Mr. SCHOOLEY: Of sundry citizens for a charter to

Ry Mr. SCHOOLEY: Of sundry citizens for a charter to connect by rail road the town of Alexandria with the Valley of Virginia by way of Manassas' gap.

By Mr. KIDWELL: Of Stephens T. Gooch, of Marion county, for an act to construct a dam across Ruffalo creek above the mouth of Bartholemew's fork; also of the President of the Morgantown and Briegeport road for an increase of the capital stock of said road.

By Mr. SHEFFEY: Of the Trustees of citizens of Waynesborg, in Argusta county, that the invisibilities of

Waynesboro in Augusta county, that the jurisdiction of said town be extended. By Mr. PITMAN: Of sundry citizens of Shenendoah and Page, for the construction of a road partly graded and party M'Adamized, from the town of New Market in Shenendoah county, to Monterey in Highland county.

Various Internal Improvement bills were made the order

of the day, for 10th January next.

On motion of Mr. TOMLIN the House adjourned. The House will meet again on Thursday next, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock.

THIRTY-PIRST CONGRESS-1ST SESSION,

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1849.

The VICE PRESIDENT stated that the first business before the Senate was the consideration of the following re-solution, submitted yestersday by the Senator from Wiscon-sin, and laid over under the rule: Resolved, That the Rev. Theobald Mathew be permitted to

sit within the bar of the Senate during the period of his so

Journ in Washington.

The question being stated upon the resolution,

Mr. CLEMENS rose and said: I objected yesterday, sir,

19 the adoption of that resolution, and it would have been
ketter, perhaps, for me to have explained to the Senate the
reasons which governed my conduct. But I was then engaged upon other matters, and I now take the opportunity
to explain what I should then have said. I object to the
passage of this resolution, because the individual to whom
It refers has been charged with denouncing one portion of It refers has been charged with denouncing one portion of this confederacy as little better than a hand of lawless pirgtes. I object to it, because he has been charged with addressing an appeal to the people of this country, calling upon them to carry on warfare against the institutions of the South and when he was addressed respecting the matter by the chief temperance societies in the State of Alabama, the triple of the temperance societies in the State of Alabama, the triple of the temperance societies in the State of Alabama, the triple of the temperance societies in the State of Alabama, the triple of the temperance societies in the State of Alabama, the triple of the temperance societies in the State of Alabama, the triple of the temperance societies in the State of Alabama, the triple of the temperance societies in the State of Alabama, the triple of the temperance societies in the State of Alabama, the triple of the temperance societies in the State of Alabama, the triple of the temperance societies in the State of Alabama, the triple of the triple of the two the triple of the triple of the two triples of the triple of the two triples of the triple of the two triples of the triple of the two triples of the two tripl

resolution. It is a very small attair; a compilient, which cannot be very highly appreciated in some of its aspects, to the reverend person who is named in that resolution. But, sir, in the little affairs of human life, whether social or national, I have found that courtesies, kindness, and small attentions, are often received with more grateful feelings than those of a more substantial character. We often appreciate ore the picayunes than we do the double eagles, in the cur-

more the picavanes than we do the double eagles, in the currency of social and human life.

Perhaps, sir, it was hardly necessary to have presented this resolution; but it has been offered. I understand that, according to the usage of the Senate, any member may introduce into the lobby any distinguished person whom he thinks proper to introduce. I had understood that to be the rule: perhaps I am mistaken; but, be that as it may, I think, sir, that that resolution is an homage to humanity, to philanthropy; to virtue; that it is a merited tribute to a man who has achieved a great social revolution—a revolution in which has achieved a great social revolution—a revolution in which there has been no bloodshed, no desolation inflicted, no tears of widows and orphans extracted; and one of the greatest of widows and orphans extracted; and one of the greatest which has been achieved by any of the benefactors of mankind. Sir, it is a compliment due from the Senate, small as it may be; and I put in all seriousness, in a spirit of the most perfect kindness, to the honorable member from Alabama, whether this pushing the subject of slavery in its collateral and remote branches upon all possible occasions that may arise during our deliberations in this body, is not impolitic, unwise, and injurious to the stability of the very institution which I have no doubt the honorable member would uphold.

Sir, I have seen something in the papers upon this subject of Father Mathew's having expressed some opinions years ago, in Ireland, upon the subject of slavery. I have seen on the other hand, when he came to this country, and seen on the other hand, which he came to this county, and got a nearer and more accurate understanding of the state of things, he refused to lend himself to the cause of northern abolitionists, and in consequence of that refusal, incurred their severest animadversions. But whether that had oc-curred or not, in reference to other causes and other motives, submit It to the candor of the honorable Senator wheth I submit it to the candor of the nonorable senator whether it is prudent, right, just, and proper to refuse a compliment which, I venture to say, the hearts of all mankind accord to this distinguished foreigner; a compliment no less due to him for his great services in the cause of humanity, than is due to him as an Irish patriot.

Mr. SEWARD. I think, sir, that men often disagree in regard to the merits of the living, but seldom differ in the merits of the dead. This Capitol, its halls, its chambers, and its grounds, are filled with statuary, memorials of the illustrious benefactors of mankind, of other nations as well as our own; and these memorials are looked upon with pleasure and sa-tisfaction by all the living. But there is a painful reflection that occurs to us when we raise these monuments to the dead. They can convey no encouragement to the benefac-tor in the prosecution of the philathropic enterprises. They convey to him no sympathy in the sufferings which he en-dures. The resolution before the Senate presents a very different occasion—an occasion in which we can without danger of error, recognise a public benefactor—a benefactor of mankind; and in which the homage which is offered is unalloyed by the painful reflection that marble cannot hear and

me that it is unnecessary to establish any connexion be-tween this illustrious benefactor of the human race and our own country, in order to entitle him to the compliment which it is proposed to offer him, because I regard the interests of the American nation as the interests of humanity; and whoever, in any part of the globe, has relieved the condition of any portion of the human race, I look upon as entitled to the approbation and the gratitude of the American nation.

I have said that there was no danger of error. A nation, a contracting from consequently interesting by a thought

Senate will give evidence, by the unanimity with which they pass this resolution, of this sentiment—which is almost unanimous, I believe, amongst us—that if slayer; be an error, if it be a crime, if it be a sin, we deplore its existence among us and deny the responsibility of its introduction here and, therefore, that we shall not withhold from virtue the meed which is its due because, it happens to be conjuined in the person of one who exhibits not more a devotion to virtue than to the rights of man.

Mr. DAVIS of Mississippi. I am glad to see the Senator

from New York put the question upon something like dis-tinct grounds—to advocate it upon the ground of the opini-ons of this individual in relation to slavery. Yes, sir, I am glad to hear that now avowed. We have seen this country form by dissention for years past, with its doors open to the British embassy who come here to disturb the traternity of the United States. There was a time, sir, when there was an American feeling in this country, and every man who was worthy to be descended from the sires of the revolution, turn-ed with loathing and scorn from the foreign emissary who came here to distract our nation. It is the degenerate and unworthy sons of those from whom we inherit our institutions that thus take up with foreign prejudices and foreign interfer ence. Sir, this is no contest as to the morits of him who leads in the great cause of temperance. There is no reflection upon the great labor he has performed, the heneficent character of which reaches the heart of every man. We approve all he has done in the cause of temperance. The question is, whether the United States Senate, still having upon s floor those who represent a slaveholding constituency, are to vote for extraordinary compliments to one known as th ally of O'Connell, and in whose expressed opinions he openly coincided? If, as the senator from Kentucky says, there has been a change in his sentiments, he has refused to avow that change, although a declaration of that change was sought from him, as stated by the Senator from Alabama. Why was it not made? Why if he came here as a guest to share our nospitality, and not to disturb the peace of the country, did he not say that our domestic affairs are our own, and that he did not come here to disapprove of any portion of them; that he came here to express no opinions in relation to slavery? He comes covertly, a wolf in sheep's clothing; and I hold the Senator from New York to be the very best authori-

ty upon that subject.

Mr. Prosident, in opposing this resolution, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I yield all homage to the services of Father Matthew in Ireland, and to every Irishman not allied with O'Connell and abolitionism I feel all that I do for a brother; but as to O'Connell and his band, and all the horde of aboliticities foreign and domestic If I had the power to of abolitionists, foreign and domestic, if I had the power to exclude them all from this chamber, I would not hesitate a

Mr. CASS. Mr. President, I join in the regret so well ex pressed by the distinguished senator from Kentucky, [Mr. Clay,] that any opposition has been made to the adoption of this resolution, and I particularly regret with him the reasons which have led to it. I know nothing of the opinions of Father Mathew on the subject of slavery, nor do I seek to know them. I have a recollection, though not a very dis-tinct one, that the reverend gentleman was interrogated in He declined intermeddling with the subject, and gave muc offence by this prudent and proper course. And certainly is the declaration of the senator from New Hampshire, [Mr. HALE,] whose opinions are pretty well known through the country, that the views of Father Mathew were not acceptable to him, is enough to redeem this distinguished stranger from the charge of interfering with our domestic concerns. But, sir, I deprecate the introduction of this topic on the present occasion. It must come and be met; and it must be discussed and adjusted. But, "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Nothing is gained by its premature introduction here; and least of all should it be made a test by which uestions foreign to its interest are to be tried and determined already the public mind is in a high state of excitement or Already the public mind is in a high state of excitement or this subject; and there is no man who loves his country who can regard its danger without deep solicitude. But certainly, if it is to meet us at every step of the session, a spirit will be roused utterly incompatible with calm deliberation or sails-

actory adjustment.

This is but a complimentary notice to a distinguished ma nus is but a complimentary notice to a distinguished man just arrived among us; and well does he merit it. He is a stranger to us personally; but he has won a world-wide re-nown. He comes among us upon a mission of benevolence —not unlike Howard, whose name and deeds rank high in —not unlike Howard, whose name and deeds rank high in the annals of philanthropy, and who sought to carry hope and comfort into the darkest cells, and to alleviate the moral and physical condition of their unhappy tenants. He comes to break the bonds of the captive and to set the prisoner free to break the bonds of the captive and to set the phisoteristic to redeem the lost, to confirm the wavering, and to sid in saving all from the temptation and dangers of intemperance. It is a noble mission, and well is he fulfilling it. I need not stop to recount the evils which the great enemy he is contending with has inflicted upon the world—evils which are the source of a large portion of the vice and misery that human nature has to encounter. But the inundation is stayed. man nature has to encounter. But the inundation is stayed Higher motives, nobler aspirations, the influence of religior Higher motives, nobler aspirations, the influence of religion and the hopes of life, are coming to the rescue, and are using their part in this great work of reformation. You grant a sear here to the successful warrior returning from the conquests of war. Let us not refuse it to a better warrior—to one who comes from the conquests of peace; from victories achieved without the loss of blood or life, and whose trophies are equally dear to the patriot and the Christian.

Mr. DAVIS. May I interrupt the senator from Michigan? Mr. CASS. Certainly.

Mr. DAVIS. I believe we do not grant seats specially to officers, however distinguished. They come in under our

officers, however distinguished. They came in under our rule to admit those who have received the thanks of Congress. This is the first proposition of the kind.

gress. This is the first proposition of the kind.

Mr. CASS. Officers are provided with seats here in consequence of their distinguished services. But if this is the first time that ever such a proposition was made, it is the first time that such an occasion ever called it forth. We have nothing to fear from an example like this; and when similar services are rendered to us, and to the world, let us reward them by a similar mark of approbation.

Of all the nations of the earth, ours is the only one where pub-ic opinion is entirely unfettered, and the tribute it renders is herefore the more valuable. I believe public sentiment was therefore the more valuable. I believe public sentiment was never more unanimous than in the appreciation of this great cause, and of the zeal and self-sacrifice with which this cause, and of the zeal and self-sacrifice with which this struct the progress of twenty millions of people to a state of felicity, of power and of grandeur never before attained by Let us, therefore, not refuse this slight acknowledgment to

I do not, sir, believe slavery to be a sin; and if it is a sin, it is one with which a foreigner has no business to interfere. If I listen to the animadversions of the people of sister States with good temper, surely it is all that can be asked of me. I shall, therefore, vote against the resolution now, as I objected to it yesterday. It was in his power to reply to the charges, but he refused to do so.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, I confess that I have heard with great regret this opposition made to the adoption of that resolution. It is a very small affair; a compliment, which has been offered for according him a seat on the floor cannot be very highly appreciated in some of its aspects. to which has been offered for according him a seat on the floor of the Senate; and so I shall certainly vote, unless it be shown that there is something in the resolution offered by the Sena-tor from Wisconsin violative of the rules of this body, or re-pugnant to precedents heretofore held in respect. Indeed I believe that the almost unanimous vote of the Senate would been given in support of this resolution but for the extraordinary speech delivered by the honorable Senator from N. York [Mr. Sewand] a few moments since. It seems that this gen theman feels authorized to say that he recognizes Fathe Matthew as an anti-slavery propagandist, and on this account, and on no other, does he base his support of the resolution. I cannot help hoping that he has done gross injustice to the stinguished native of the Emerald Isle alluded to, in recog nising him, as he has explicitly done, as a mere abolition in nising him, as he has explicitly using as a mere about an in-cendiary. I am inclined to think, and indeed I confidently believe, that the distinguished senator from Kentucky, [Mr. Clay,] and the equally distinguished senator from Michigan [Mr. Cass,] understand the attitude of Father Matthew in regard to slavery in this country far better than the senator from New York, who has showered upon him such degrading commendations. If the honorable senators from Michigan and Kentucky have not been egregiously misinformed in re-gard to the present opinions and plans of the venerable apos

tle of temperance now in our midst, he would be one of the last men in the world either to intermeddle, himself, with any

portion of the domestic institutions of a republic of which he is a temporary guest, or to instigate the vicious intermed-dling of others, or to sanction directly or indirectly the four incendiarism which has at last placed in such serious jeopar dy the noblest civil institutions which the wisdom of man has ever yet succeeded in establishing upon earth. Sir, I have been so long fighting under the noble noninter-rention flag which may be seen at the must head of that wellregided vessel of State of which the honorable senator from Michigan [Mr. Cass] has been the falthful and fearless pilot, that I am not afraid to attend upon him still during the short voyage for which it would seem he has concluded to embark. Could I suppose it possible that the rumors which have reached us relative to the present opinions of Father Mathematical Could I suppose it possible that the rumors which have reached us relative to the present opinions of Father Mathematical Could I suppose the present opinions of Father Mathematical Could I suppose the present opinions of Father Mathematical Could I suppose the present opinions of Father Mathematical Could I suppose the present opinions of Father Mathematical Could I suppose the present opinions of Father Mathematical Could I suppose the present opinions of Father Mathematical Could I suppose the present opinions of Father Mathematical Could I suppose the present opinions of Father Mathematical Could I suppose the present opinions of Father Mathematical Could I suppose the present opinions of Father Mathematical Could I suppose the present opinions of Father Mathematical Could I suppose the present opinions of Father Mathematical Could I suppose the present opinions of Father Mathematical Could I suppose the present opinions of Father Mathematical Could I suppose the present opinions of Father Mathematical Could I suppose the present opinions of Father Mathematical Could I suppose the present opinions of Father Mathematical Could I suppose the present opinions of Father Mathematical Could I suppose the present opinions of Father Mathematical Could I suppose the present opinions of Father Mathematical Could I suppose the present opinions opinions of Father Mathematical Could I suppose the present opinions of Father Mathematical Could I suppose the present opinions of Father Mathematical Could I suppose the present opinions of Father Mathematical Could I suppose the present opinions of Father Mathematical Could I suppose the present opinions of Father Ma the schemes of unprincipled factionists whose sentiments and policy are so fiercely and efficiently represented upon this floor; instead of uniting in a proceeding intended to do him special honor, I should not be state to refuse him even the kind and courteous hospitalities which he everywhere so modestly and gracefully receives as he journeys through the modestly and gracefully receives as he journeys through the republic. I regret to learn that, when addressed by citizens who are better clothed, better fed, who work less and republic. I regret to learn that, when addressed by citizens who are better clothed, better fed, who work less and republic. I regret to learn that, when addressed by citizens who are better clothed, better fed, who work less and republic. I regret to learn that, when addressed by citizens who are better clothed, better fed, who work less and republic. I regret to learn that, when addressed by citizens who are better clothed, better fed, who work less and republic. I regret to learn that, when addressed by citizens who are better clothed, better fed, who work less and republic. I regret to learn that, when addressed by citizens who are better clothed, better fed, who work less and republic. I regret to learn that, when addressed by citizens who are better clothed, better fed, who work less and republic. I regret to learn that, when addressed by citizens who are better clothed, better fed, who work less and republic. I regret to learn that, when addressed by citizens who are better clothed, better fed, who work less and republic to the complex of the regret to learn that, when addressed by citizens are republic. I regret to learn that, when addressed by citizens are republic. I regret to learn that, who are better clothed, better fed, who work less and republic to the regret to learn that the regret to learn the reg withheld from publication to his own request. I think that in this transaction he contribled a great mistake, and our which will greatly impair his effectory as a champion of tem perance. But, until I receive the lusive evidence to the con perance. But, until I receive contrary, I must believe that he so which he assumed and made paidle shortly after his arriva in his country, not to connect himself at all with any of the domestic controversies in progress on this side of the Atlantic I well recollect the scene which occurred somewhere it the State of Massachusetts between certain fierce abolision agitators and Father Mathew, in which these wicked incer-diaries made a most indecent and ungentiemanly attempt to inveigle this venerable personage in their nefarious scheme,

and to wield the influence of his name and character against the institutions of the South; and I have not forgotten the

dignified and severe rebuke which he administered to the

infatuated factionists, nor the scurrious denunciations what they showered down upon him so plenteously afterwards.

These facts are too recent not to be recollected by all of us. I do not wish to be understood as at all censuring the action of the honorable senator from Alabama, [Mr. Clemens] I have said that there was no danger of error. A nation, a race, interesting from consanguinity—interesting by a thousand ties—finds its virtues increased, and the condition of its people aneliorated, by the labors of Theobald Mathew.— Where among the living do we find a man whose works of benevolence have so splendidly and gloriously followed him? Mr. President, I should join in this homage—in this act of reverence—as an act of reverence to virtue alone, if no other reason was offered; but I must say with all freedom, and trust that the freedom will be conceded to me as I concede it to others, that since it is objected that this act of respect shall footbers, that since it is objected that this act of respect shall footbers, that since it is objected that this act of respect shall footbers, that since it is objected that this act of respect shall footbers, that since it is objected that this act of respect shall footbers, that since it is objected that this act of respect shall footbers, that since it is objected that this act of respect shall footbers, that since it is objected that this act of respect shall footbers, that since it is objected that this act of respect shall footbers, that since it is objected that this act of respect shall footbers, that since it is objected that this act of respect shall have induced me to anticipate from him upon an occasion that the elegican harrangue which he has just delivered in our hearing, utter one sentiment to which I do not heartily respond. The rebuke which he administered to the honorable senator rom Alabama, [Mr. Clemens] who has on this occasion gratified his friends so highly ly who has on this occasion gratified his friends so highly ly who has on this occasion gratified his friends so highly ly who has on this occasion gratified his friends so highly ly who has on this occasion gratified his friends so highly ly who has on this occasion gratified his friends so highly ly who has on this occasion gratified his friends as highly ly who has on this occasion gra State, who has so unauthorized by advocated the resolution of the honorable senator from Wisconsin, [Mr. Walken,] on the ground that Father Mathew is an avowed ablitionist in

ground that Father Mathew is an avowed abilitions! it opinion, and is on that account worthy to receive special honor at the hands of an American Senate. Why, sir, the honorable, senator mass have forgotten where he was, homest have become suddenly oblivious of his official only which binds him to support the constitution of the U. States whose sacred provisions guaranty perpetual protection to slavery against all foes either foreign or domestic; without which projection, thus guarantied, the constitution itself would never have become part of the supreme law of the land, or the union of these States have been established upon foundations which all true patriots hope may prove perpen Sir. what object did the honorable senator from New York

sur, what object did the honorable senator from New 1 or purpose to attain by this extraordinary display of the morn ing? Is it his object merely to monopolize the sympathic of the whole Irish and Catholic population of the republic and, by making this resolution odious to all who respect the vital principles which are embodied in our political compact and driving from its support at but the avowed anti-slave members of this body, thus to establish exclusive claims the future political support of this numerous and respectable class of American voters? Is it the acquisition of presiden-tial honors in 1852 that has bedazzled the fancy of the honor able senator from New York, and prompted him to exter the calumnious and deeply dishonoring panegyric upon the fam obbets, and murderers, and midnight incendiaries. suppose that the honorable sensior from New York had be duly authorized to give expression to the academents of it as insulting to this body to have his name even uttered it our hearing. I must suppose, until proof to the contrary shall be adduced, that the hore this senator from New York whether designedly or not I will be undertake to decide, has hage, and that it has hery eagerness to advance a rayonte but influence and popularity of a great and potential name, in a manner that cannot fail to prove displayating to all the disinterested friends of the temperance reform to be found upon the habitable globe. I venture to predict that the shrewd and sagacious Irish population of the country will infullible detect this most bungling attempt to dreat them. infallibly detect this most bungling attempt to decoy them; and comprehending the lofty motives which actuated the hon-orable senator frem the Empire State in setting on foot this

precious scheme of demagogical deception, they will not fail, in due season, to reward the author of it according to his in-trinsic deserts. Sir, there was a classic saying in the olden time, which all of us deplitless remember; "Quod teligit id ornarit," The conduct of the honorable senator from New York, and that of his abolition associates and allies, here and elsewhere, is exactly the reverse of this: whatever they touch they defile; contact with them and their accursed cause (politically speaking) is rank pollution; their counsels are pregnant with destruction; the downfall of our free institutions is the natural struction; the downtail of our free institutions is the natural and inevitable result of their malevolent devices. On this particular occasion, the honorable senator from New York, professing a desire to evince his personal respect for one who stands but little in need of his superserviceable praises, has signally discredited the expicet of his laudations, and awakened more or less of prejudice in bosoms where, but for the officious zeal of which I am complaining, naught but sentil the officious and sentents of kind respect and services arounds the world have officious zeal of which I am companners, macs would have ments of kind respect and generous sympathy would have found admittance. The honorable senator will not be offended, I trust, if I state to him that he has, on this occasion, ratiofally awakened a forensic reminiscence of former have riser ther painfully awakened a forensic reminiscence of former years, which, but for him, would perhaps never have risen

up in my memory again.

I once witnessed a trial of two criminals upon a capita and inexperienced attorney, who had spoken about an hou with about as much heat and animation, at least, as has been exhibited by the honorable senator from New York in the assertion of Father Mathew's claims to senatorial honors. his aperch, the evidence, so far as one of the alleged malefac-tors was concerned, had been discussed, and the case of the associate culprit was about to be presented. The judge, who was a decidedly humane man, and had been greatly agonized with the damning character of the defence set up for the ac-cused, bent forward from the bench, and thus addressed the unfatigued defender of the persecuted innocence: "Young man, you have already secured the conviction of one of your unfortunate clients, and I admonish you that if you have any wish that the other should be acquitted, you will have any wish that the other should be acquitted, you will decline uttering a single word in his vindication." The young lawyer took the hint and desisted, and his client escaped the gallows. It is to be hoped that Father Mathew will be fucky enough to avoid the destruction with which he is threatened by the fatal advocacy of the senator from New York, who, from the period of his noted contest with the State of Virginia upon the subject of the surrender of fugitive slaves, has been distinguished as an ultra abolition agistic to and an open and undistrained assailant of the must tator, and an open and undisguised assailant of the most venerated guarantees of the constitution.

for that a period has almost arrived when even his eloquen tongue will be stilled upon his favorite topic. The time is not far distant when even such a formally prepared, prosy and well-conned speech as that which he uttered this morn-ing in our hearing will be impatiently listened to, if listened to at all, by this august assembly; when the enlightened and patriotle people of this great republic will indignantly de-nounce the noisy agents of faction who have so long disturbconstitution and its guarantees will ride triumphant over all obstacles which a perverse sophistry has raised up to obstruct the progress of twenty millions of people to a state of

in her turn shall punish the vile traitors within her own con- Mr. Wilmot demand the yeas and nays, which were orderin her turn shall pugish the vite traitors within her own confines who have conspired for her overthrow with undying infamy; and a day of resplendent glory shall dawn upon our country, before whose brightness all nations of earth shall stand in wondering admiration, and the page of history be adorned with such scenes of moral grandeur and social beatitude as have never been portrayed heretofore by human pen or nepell.

Mr. Wilmot demand the yeas and nays, which were ordered and taken, and the House refused to adjourn—yeas 71.

On motion, by Mr. W. J. Brown, the House, at one o'clock on a count, agreed to adjourn till to-morrow at 12 o'clock,—yeas 123, nays not counted.

when faction shall no longer be permitted to encumber the machinery of government; when a patient and forbearing people will submit no further to be burdened with all the enormous expenses of government without any of the bene-fits of actual legislation; when a few wicked and reckless hts of actual legislation; when a few wicked and reckless demagogues in Congress will be no longer permitted to embroil our public councils with seditious declamation, and put the happiness of the whole republic in imminent peril, in order to earn for themselves a little dishonorable notoriety; and when the wretched champions of abolition and free-soil shall mourn in sack-cloth and ashes over all the mischief which that have any adversarial each in settlement. they have engendered, and seek in retirement and obscurity that immunity for offences perpetrated, and for still greater offences projected but counteracted, for which they will be offences projected but counteracted, for which they will be oreedily devoured, we compile a few interesting facts for this indebted alone to the magnanimity of the people whom they

have sought to betray and to ruin.

Mr. CLEMENS. The facts are precisely as I understood them; and whatever respect I may have for him as a temperance advocate, I cannot and I will not forget that he is also an abolition agitator, and as such entitled to nothing at my hands save unqualified condemnation.

The senator from New York has spoken of his interference with the table to the condemnation.

with the subject of slavery as a commendation, and the senator from New Hampshire adds that Father Mathew is not enough of an abolitionist for him. Both senators claim that this officious intermeddling with the property and rights of others is a very praiseworthy exhibition of Christian charity, and sympathy for the wrongs of the slave. I never doubted, sir, that such were the opinions of those gentlemen. Their cind the rule prohibiting debate until a acts for years past have been too unequivocal to admit of been elected; but it was lost, 97 to 120. miscenstruction. I know that the cruelties of the slave-holder and the sufferings of the down-trodden African, have formed the chief staple of all their discourses. Let me tell then that it would be well to look a little at home. There are it your own doors objects of charity enough without hurting for slaves upon whom to bestow it. There are at this very moment, in all your great cities, thousands of honeless wretches, destitute of food or raiment, and without a hought or an instinct that is not colored by given. These a hought or an instinct that is not colored by crime. The ae hordes of wretched females toiling by day and by nigh fir a miserable pittance, which only adds to the horrors o sarvation by protracting the agonies of the sufferer. Then are bands of little children to whom beggary has descended is an inheritance, and for whom a State prison is a welcome isylum. Misery in all its forms-poverty in all its rags-sickness and starvation, are around you; and yet, sylum. Misery in an its forms—poverty in an its rags—sickness and starvation, are around you; and yet, with a miserable hypocrisy, you must travel away to the South, and waste your sympathies upon a population who are better clothed, better fed, who work less and the South—separate her from her friends and relations—allow no one to visit her without a written pass from an overseer, and all the while thank God that you are free from the curse of African slavery. Nay, more; you assume to be of a bette and a purer race. You upblushingly assert, on all occasions that while the ciscot and the Bowie knife give law to the South: You are in the constant observance of moral and religious precepts. Sir, I admit, with regret, that there are o casional scenes of violence among us, and that sometimes we forget the value of human life; but our offences have alwe forget the value of human life; but our offences have always a touch of manliness in them. There are no petty larcenies—no outrages upon unprotected females—no midnight assassinations for money. When we stoop to imitate the brute creation, we take the lion, not the hyena, for our model. But, while I make the admission that we are not altogether free from crime, let me ask how stands the case with can. The city of New York alone furnishes more State private. ther. You tear down churches; burn up convents, inhabited by a few helpless nuns; get up processions in honor of a bru-tal prize-fighter; and raise riots at the bidding of a worthless player, in which scores of lives are sacrified, without dream-ing that there is anything in all this unbecoming the descend-ants of the prigrim fathers. Look at home, I say; correct your own inlquities, relieve your own sufferers, and then, but not till then, you may prate of the crimo and misery which

I regret said more the course it has taken, not however from prudential considerations-not because, as the senator Winthrop 100-scattering 20. Mr. Cobb's plurality 2, as fol matters in relation to slavery—but because this question must soon be age in another form, and I was willing to tell it stamper till then. But I may as well now any, that the time for prudential action is past. The disense is a desperate one, and requires desperate remedies. For one, sir, I yield no inch of ground—no, not one hair's breadth. Whenever this art of the property of t

thority of a successful mission in a work of great philanthropy and benevolence, which gave him a command over his follow-chitizens superior to that of the monarch which he obeyed—the Senator from New York, I say, having heard that a foreigner, armed with such moral authority, had, indeed, in an address to the people of his country, then in ours, urged them to embark in a crusade for the denoution of that which he denounced as a sin—when the Senator knew that this sin, thus denounced, was one of our domestic institutions, dear to the georgie where it has its existence.

stitutions of the South with the compliment.

Now, sir what are we called upon to do? To pay a compliment never yet paid to any but one, who has been called and, justly too, the "Apostle of Liberty"—the distinguished Lafuyetto. We are called upon to renew that compliment in favor of a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed of a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed of a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed of a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed of a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed of a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed of a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed of a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed of a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed of a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed of a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed of a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed of a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed of a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed of a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed for a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed for a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed for a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed for a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed for a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed for a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed for a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed for a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed for a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed for a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed for a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed for a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed for a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed for a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed for a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed for a man who I take it upon myself to say has committed for a man who of regret can never efface. I may not be understood. I say that it is the pleasure of that gentleman to connect the opinions of that distinguished foreigner on the slave question with the compliment now asked to be paid to him by the For Ma. D. For Ma.

American Senate, and he calls upon men who represent southern interests to unite with him! Sir, what has been done? He to whom you propose to pay this compliment in the resolution now before us, as a man of peace—as one clothed with the robes of the church as one exercising among men a moral power unparalleled in as one exterising among near a notation in a great and philanthropic effort—did lend the authority of that position to interfere in that question here while a foreigner and in a foreign land. Has he retracted? No! And we are told that we are to endorse it. With that sin unexplated, we are told that the American Senate should pay a compliment that I that the American Senate should pay a compliment that I have said has been paid specially but once. Now, sir, I mean not to express any distrust of that gentleman's mission. I entertain for him feelings of unbounded respect and gratitude for the great mission in which he is embarked. I regret extremely that in any unguarded moment, if it were so, or with any fixed and settled design, he ever lent his mane to any purpose of such utter disrespect to the American people and their institutions. But he did it. And I humbly submit to you, if you pay this compliment which is now asked of the American Senate, what authority have we that he may not feel himself called upon to connect his mission in some manner with the destruction of slavery in the Southern

Sir, I did not intend to take a part in this discussion. I perfectly concurred with the Senator from North Carolina, (Mr. Badger.) but a higher degree of importance was given to it by the Senator from New York. I cannot endorse any such opinion, any such act whatever. I participate in the regret of those around me that this resolution should have been introduced. I intend no disrespect to the man; but I cannot give my vote when it is recommended to the American people to connect the compliment with his mission here. I must, therefore, withhold my vote from the resolution. [The resolution was then adopted-ayes 33, noes 18, as al-

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21. A motion was made that the Committee on Printing b

allowed a Clerk. Adopted.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of Col. Bliss, and, it being of an Ex-ecutive character, the Senate went into Executive session, and after a short time adjourned till Monday. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 o'clock. The journal of yesterday being read,

Mr. Van Dyke submitted a proposition that Mr. Campbell

the acting Clerk, should be authorised to designate two mem-bers of the House as a committee to invite the clergy of the city of Washington to open the sessions of the House with get prayer without compensation, and therefore moved to strike out the words "until a regular chaplain be appointed." Mr. Jones, of La., moved further to amend the resolution y providing that no compensation should hereafter be made such clergyman for said prayers out of the contingent fund

of the House or otherwise.

The question was then taken on the proposed amendment of Mr. Kaufman, and decided in the negative.

The House then rejected the amendment of Mr. Jones.

Mr. Carter moved to amend the resolution by providing

hat the House fast during the period of temporary prayer.

The question was then put, after much laughter, and decided in the negative.

Mr Wood said he had received from his constituents petitions against the appointment of Chaplains, and payment of their services. He had not had an opportunity to present those petitions, and therefore moved to lay the resolution on

the table.

Mr. Root also pressed the motion.

Mr. Allen wished to inform the House of a fact, that some of the Clergymen of this city were suspected of being abo-Mr. Stanly interposed a question of order against debate ind insisted on the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Van Dyke demanded the yeas and nays, which were not ordered. The question was then taken, and the resolu-

tal le—aves 119, nays not counted.

Mr. Ashmun moved that the House adjourn till Monday morning.

RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1849

GLORIOUS NEWS.

in anxious suspense as to the result of the doubtful struggle in Washington, until 5 yesterday afternoon, when a telegraph ic despatch from a friend brought us the pleasing news of the election of the accomplished Georgian, Howell Cobb, as Speaker, by a plurality of two. Soon after, the Northern greedily devoured, we compile a few interesting facts for this morning's paper:

At the opening of the House on Saturday Mr. F. P. Stanton desired to present the plan of organization offered on the part of the Whig members, by their committee, to the Democratic members, of whose committee he was a member.— Here a storm ensued; Mr. Root contending that it was alout of order, Mr. Toombs vehemently insisting upon his right to debate upon all questions, Mr. Stanton holding the floor, and half the House speaking, shouting or calling to order. A motion was made by Mr. Inge of Alabama, to res cind the rule prohibiting debate until a Speaker shall have

Mr. Stanton, then, moved the following resolution Resolved, That the House will proceed immediately to th lection of a Speaker, rira roce; and if, after the vote sha have been called three times, no member shall have receive a majority of the whole number of votes, the roll shall again be called, and the member who shall then receive the larges number of votes, provided it may be a majority of a quorum shall be declared to be chosen Speaker.

Mr. Holmes moved to lay on the table; motions to adjourn renewed, and great confusion. Mr. Meade, then, moved as a substitute that the House should vote, dropping the lowes: candidate on each ballot, until a Speaker was chosen-the same rale to apply to the election of the other officers of the House. Mr. Kaufman moved an amendment, that a candi and nearly all the Democrats, with a few Southern Whigs voting in the negative, Mr. Ashmun moved to reconsider the vote, and then lay the motion on the table which was agreed to, the matter fixed, and the House proceeded to vote. Mr. STANLY rose, and in a few remarks, thanking

those who had honored him—at no time a candidate—with their votes for the Speakership, urged them, one and all, to concentrate upon the gentleman [Winthrop] well known to be the choice of the whig party.

Mr. McCLERNAND said he had not wished at any

him, that they might be bestowed upon some other members more worthy to receive them and more likely to be elected. He earnestly repeated this request. On the first roll-call Mr. Cobb received 95 votes, Mr. Win throp 90-scattering 32.

On the 2d, Mr. Cobb 96, Mr. Winthrop 92-scattering 32 On the 3d, Mr. Cobb 97, Mr. Winthrop 97-scattering 27. Still no majority.

Then the final vote was taken, and it turned on the plu rality principle; when Mr. Cobb received 102 votes, and Mr.

this agti slavery sentiment show itself, whatever form it may assume, I am ready to do battle against it. The time for more, Gorman, Green, Hackett, Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, half measures has gone by. You must let us alone, or take the consequences.

W. Harria, Harmansen, Laban, G. Gerry, Gilman, G. W. Harria, Harmansen, Laban, G. Gerry, Lobreson, R. W. Labreson, hair measures has gone by. You must let us alone, or take the consequences.

Mr. MASON. Mr. President, the Conson of the consequences.

Mr. MASON. Mr. President, the Conson of the consequences.

York (Mr. Saward) has left us under no misapprehension of the sophion upon this question. I understand that that Senator, having heard from the Senator from Alabama, who has just taken his seat, that the gentleman to whom this distinguished compliment is proposed to be paid by the American Senate, while a foreigner in a foreign land, and a subject to a measure, eighted with the authority of a church of the conson of the ject of a monarch, clothed with the authority of a church which calls itself infallible, clothed with the still higher authority of a successful mission in a work of great philanthro-Wallace, Wellborn, Wentworth, Whittlesey, Wildrick and

done; that he was ready here in his place, thus sympathizing, looked his powerful aid to carry on his work against the institutions of the South, and called upon the American Senate to pay him this compliment.

Now, sir what are we called upon to do? To pay a complihams, Wilson.
For Mr. Wilmor-Messrs. Allen, Booth, Durkee, Gid-

FOR MR. MOREHEAD-Messrs, Morton, Owen, Stephene FOR MR. DURKER-Mr. Wilmot.

FOR MR. POTTER-Mr. Wood, FOR MR. BOYD-Mr. Woodward.

[Mr. Seddon reached Richmond on Saturday night-having

paired off with some Whig. Mr. Carter also paired off with Mr. Levin.] The Clerk then prepared to declare Howell Cobe of Geo

gia to have been elected Speaker of the 31st Congress; when Mr. STANLY offered the following resolution: Resolved, That Howell Coss, a representative from

Georgia, be declared ...ly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 31st Congress.

Thereupon there was clapping on the floor and in the gal-leries and many members called for order.

The Clork called on the Doorkeeper to clear the galleries,

if further demonstrations were made there.

Mr. ROOT, declaring his belief that the resolution of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Stanly] was unconstiutional, demanded that the yeas and nays should be called hereupon. [Great confusion and uproar, many members

Mr. SCHENCK protested against calling the yeas and nays, Mr. Coss having already been elected the Speaker of the 31st Congress. But, amid great confusion, the roll was called on agreeing to Mr. STANLY's resolution; and the resolution was agreed to—yeas 149, nays 33. The nays are as

Iollows:

NAYS-Messrs. Allen, Andrews, Averett, Bayly, Burt, Cabell, Campbell, Colcock, Crowell, Daniel, Durkee, Featherston, Giddings, Hilliard, Holladay, Holmes, Howe, Hubbard, Hunter, Julian, Preston King, McGaughey, McQueen, Morton, Outlaw, Owen, Root, Alexander H. Stephens, Toombs, Tuck, Venable, Wallace, Wilmot and Woodward—32. The Clerk then declared that Howall Coss, a representa-The Clerk then declared that Howall coss, a leptesenta-tive from the State of Georgia, had been duly elected the Speaker of the 31st Congress, and requested Messrs. Wix-rhappen and McDowell to conduct him to the Chair, which juty was performed by those gentlemen, amid profound si-

ence and great sensation. The SPEAKER elect then addressed the House as fol-

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives : It would be useless to disguise the fact that I feel deeply embarrassed in taking the Chair under the circumstances at

scious of the difficulties by which this position is

tending my election.

I am conscious of the difficulties by which this position is surrounded at the present time.

The peculiar organization of this body, as exhibited in our proceedings since we first met—the nature and character of the various important and exciting questions of public policy which will ongage our attention during the present session of Congress—conspire to render the duties of the office peculiarly embarrassing, onerous, and responsible. I may be permitted, therefore, to ask in advance your generous aid and support in the effort I shall make firmly, faithfully, and impartially to discharge its duties.

The country has been looking with anxiety to our efforts to effect an organization—the people will continue to regard

to effect an organization—the people will continue to regard
with intense interest every step we take in our legislative
course. Our duties will be laborious—our responsibilities
great. Let us then, in view of these considerations, invoke in
men. Damage not more than \$50. the discharge of these duties a patriotism as broad as the Union, and as comprehensive as the nature and character of her various interests and institutions. Guided by this spirit, under the blessings of Heaven, our action will result in the con-

Mr. VINTON said that the annual communication from the Executive had been delayed so long as to render it highly important that it should go forth to the country, so anxious to receive it, without greater delay. He would therefore propose, for the purpose of promptly communicating the fact of the organization of the House officially to the Senate, that nbers he now sworn in.

The Clerk then called Mr. LINN Boyn, the senior member,

on the table.

Mr. Brown of Miss, moved that the resolution passed on the 14th instant prohibiting debate, be so far rescinded as to admit of discussion until the committees appointed by the 15th manner in the members now, nothing was to be gained in the way of in the members now, nothing was to be gained in the way of in the members now, nothing was to be gained in the way of in the members now, nothing was to be gained in the way of in the members now, nothing was to be gained in the way of in the members now, nothing was to be gained in the way of in the members now, nothing was to be gained in the way of in the members now, nothing was to be gained in the way of in the members now, nothing was to be gained in the way of in the members now, nothing was to be gained in the way of in the storms of adversity, as well as in the sumstine of me in the storms of adversity, and I have but too bitterly to lament, that circumstances, over which I could have no control, have prevented my discharging m public duties in a manner satisfactory to make the country, as, before the country, as, before the country, as, before it was necessary that the fact of the organization should be announced to the Executive by a joint committee from both branches of Congress; talled a very kind and partial manner in which they have stood by me in the storms of adversity, as well as in the sunsitive of in the sunsitive of the way of in the sunsitive of the way of in the members now, nothing was to be gained in the way of in the way of its than the way of in the members now, nothing was to be gained in the way of its the way of its than the way of its than the way of the country, as, before the country, as, before it was necessary that the gould be received by the House it was necessary that the storms of adversity, as well as in the sunsitive of the way of its than the way of its than the way of the country, as, before it was necessary that the gould be received by the fact of the organization.

Mr. JONES, with the view to the early transmission of he message to the House and Senate, moved that the House on now adjourn till 10 A. M. on Monday, so that by nopn of nat day, the members being all sworn in, the Executive ommunication might be received. This motion was undertood to have been withdrawn, (much opposition to the early our having been manifested on all sides.)

On motion, the House then adjourned until noon on Monday.

We have no time to comment upon this most gratifying

sult-which is well calculated to give justice to the South, eace and stability to the Union. The Democratic parts annot feel too proud of the election of their originally seected champion, who has borne himself nobly through the rotracted struggle. Were we to consult our personal feelngs, we might have desired the success of other Demorats-but we could not select from Congress a man who vill, better than Mr. Cobb, administer the weighty duties of he Speakership. He unites firmness with courtesy, lofty ntegrity and talents, and parliamentary knowledge, with idelity to the Republican party, and to the glorious compro nises of the constitution.

It will be seen that Messrs. Averett, Bayly, Holladay and ther Southern Democrats, voted against Mr. Stanly's resoutions, which clinched Cobb's election They were each nitted against the constitutionality of the plurality election and could not have voted otherwise. The question is certain y a knotty one. We doubt not that none are better pleased han they with the result. The Union says:

Never have we witnessed a more interesting scene in Congress than that presented yesterday; never was there a deep r suspense; never more order whilst so much feeling was ex-ited; never a question of more absorbing interest; and never was greater equanimity displayed on the part of the victorious party. We hall the whole scene with a proud and joyful pirit. It had all the thrilling suspense—all the busy interst—all the extraordinary variation—all the anxious de-touncement of the drama, with this important difference— that we knew it was a real and not a fictitious representation. The voting continued nearly three hours, and the House did not adjourn until near 6 o'clock.

TERRIBLE CASTIGATION. We publish a few of the speeches in the interesting debate

n the U.S. Senate on Thursday, on the motion to invite Father Mathew within the bar of the Senate. Our object is principally to show the severe castigation of Mr. Foote upon he arrogant and factious course of Mr. Seward, the abolition Whig Senator from New York. Mr. F. leaves but little skin on the "Honorable" abolitionist and prince of demagogues The invitation to Father Mathew was mainly opposed and oted against, because of its establishing a new and mischiev us precedent. We are sorry that it was brought forwardecause the Vice President or any Senator might have introluced him into the Senate. It will be seen that, to a certain xtent, the motion was resisted on the ground of his antilayery opinions. We are not prepared to decide upon the merts of this point. There was strong evidence that Father Mahew had assumed the sound doctrine of non-intervention, and intended wisely to practise such a policy in his interesting our through the Union. On the other hand, it was stoutly ontended that he had not sufficiently defined his retraxit of is former violent anti-slavery feelings, and that Southern Senators could not properly extend to him so high an honor. t is evident from the debate, that each side acted with a horough conviction of right and justice in their favor, and we are not surprised at the different views expressed. Faher Mathew is now in the South-with power and ability o do an immensity of good. We cannot doubt that he will ect in a conservative and liberal spirit, and will not betray he generous hospitality that the South will extend to him. As such, we welcome him amongst us-as such, he will reap new laurels for his beneficent achievements, in promoting the good of mankind.

On Saturday Father Matthew received a great many visits; nen. Yesterday, an immense crowd, more than filled t Catholic Church, when he preached. With great difficulty, we forced our way through the door, to get a peep at him. He is a plain-looking, good natured person, with a rich, rogue, and speaks with simplicity, clearness and good sense He announced yesterday, that to-morrow (Christmas day.) ie would be prepared to administer the pledge. A triumph of nerriments, would be an unusual victory, indeed, over King

RICHMOND TELEGRAPH.

We have heretofore been unintentionally guilty of a want of Editorial etiquette, in not welcoming the Telegraph mongst us.

It is published in this city, by Messrs. Francis J. Smith & Co., at \$5 per annum for the daily, and \$3 for the semi-weekly. The Telegraph is Whig in its politics. Many lands claimd Homer for her son, but few newspapers appeared to be willing to be Mr. Botts' organ, Mr. Smith has settled that matter now, as he was one of his peculiar political friends, and any thing that appears in the Telegraph in relation to the "Immortal," may be considered as having been spoken "by the card."

We wish the Editors of the "Telegraph" success, person ally; but us regards their Whig principles, from all such deli-

PROSCRIPTION -- It is rumored, now that the House of PROSCRIPTION—It is runnored, now that the rouse of pelegates has recovered from their exertion in the displacement of a few doorkeepers, they meditate abandoning so exhausting a labor. The higher offices in their gift are to be made immunities. They take off the heads of the humble, by way of a vent to their indignation; but the higher and more distinguished—ah! they shrink from that. Are we to take this as the nett quotient of so much ink and so much clo quence in the Enquirer? Is this beggarly account of empty boxes to sate Democratic vengeance? Parturiant montes, cucurrit mus.

We clip the above from the Telegraph of Thursday even ing. We do not know who the author of the information is but we do know that there are those going about inventing for purposes of their own, all kinds of ridiculous stories in relation to the proposed action of the Democratic party. We believe the Democrats will discharge their duties man fully, irrespective of the exertions of our opponents to seduce them by flattery or by any other means. They will return

the poisoned chalice to Whig lips which they commended to ours, and rebuke their miserable, hypocritical cant of "No partyism." While on this subject, we should like to know why "thes mere ministerial offices," as the Whigs here call them, should be considered such important political ones in States where Whiggery holds the reins of power? Would they not change

front, were they lucky enough ro obtain the ascendancy in Virginia? We give below an extract taken from the Times of this city, published by it, without a word of comment or disapprobation, from which it will be seen that the only reason they exult over their small triumph in carrying the Louisiana Le gislature is, that it "will ensure the election of a Whig Trea

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—The official returns are received from all the parishes of the State, except Claiborne, and the majority for Walker, D., as Governor, is 790; for Plaucho, D., for Lieutenant-Governor, 281; and for Bordelon, W., as Auditor, 370. The reported Democratic majority in Claiborne is 215, leaving no doubt of the election of the above three candidates. The Senate will stand 14 Whigs and 18 Democrats, and the House 54 Whigs and 43 Democrats—Whig majority on joint ballot 7, which will ensure the choice of a Whig Treasurer.—Bulletin.

Do not our friends see in this little sign that these teams.

Do not our friends see in this little sign, that these "office hating Whigs" will seize upon all the spoils which they can clutch? Do they not believe that they would make all the offices in the Capitol political instead of merely ministerial We ask our friends who have any doubt on the policy of retaliation, to consult their Democratic constituents on the subject, and, our word for it, where they will find one opposed to it, they will find ninety and nine in favor of putting a stop to their suicidal policy of rewarding their enemies.

We have various extracts from the Democratic journals of the State on this subject which we shall lay before our read ers after the holidays.

FIRE.-The alarm of fire on Saturday morning, 22d inst was caused by the partial burning of a floor in the kitchen of

Yesterday the Rev. Alex. Jones, late of Charlestown, Va. and the newly installed pastor of St. Paul's, introduced him self most favorably to the large congregation, in a strong

der the dessings of Heaven, our action will result in the continued prosperity of our common country.

Accept, gentlemen, my greatful acknowledgements for the honor you have conferred on me in selecting me as your presiding officer during the present Congress.

and the newly installed pastor of St. Paul's, introduced him self most favorably to the large congregation, in a strong and impressive sermon. His discourse was generally commended.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE ELECTION DISTRICT OF PENDLETON AND HIGHLAND.

Duty to my family demands my entire attention at home:
I therefore take this mode of positive. refore take this mode of notifying my friends, that my determination not to be a candidate for re-election, expressed at the polls and elsewhere last Spring, has undergone no change; and that I will, under no circumstances, be a cand date for re-election.

In thus summarily cutting my acquaintance with my con the Speaker the customary stituents, I can but return my sincere thanks to them, for the